
Vent Nouveau
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MICE - DMC
Since 1970

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Welcome to the Everlasting Pearl of the Orient.





Map of Lebanon

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION:

The name Lebanon, or Lubnan in Arabic, means "white" and refers to the snow that covers the flat peaks of Mount Lebanon, the highest mountain in the Levant area.

Lebanon is a small country, with an area of 10,452 km2, 220 km long from north to south, and 40 to 75 km wide from west to east. It appears on the map of the Mediterranean as a narrow window in the middle of a large gulf with an almost rectilinear bottom that outlines the coasts of Anatolia, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt.

The Lebanese territory is divided into four parts:

- A very narrow coastal plain, cradle of Phoenicians' maritime civilization.
- A mountainous mass oriented from north to south, Mount Lebanon, which covers more than a third of the territory and whose western flank, green and varied, trimmed by beautiful and picturesque valleys, gradually rises along more than thirty kilometers to reach the highest peaks in the country: Mount Sannine (2,628 m) and Mount Qornet as Sawdā '(3,083 m); while the eastern slope is arid and has a steep drop.
- Bekaa, a plateau 8-20 km wide that extends from north to south for 120 km and whose average altitude is 900 m.
- Lastly, the western slope of the Antilíbano and Mount Hermon, some mountain ranges practically deserted north-south, whose ridge line forms the border between Lebanon and Syria.

A division that manifests our geographic diversity, reflected in a picturesque variety that constitutes the extraordinary concentration of archaeological and historical riches of a region that has known dozens of civilizations. It is a fact that there are few countries with such natural, human, archaeological and historical gathered in such a small area. A gift for man by the grace of its climate, the lightness of its air and the richness of its vegetation.



Beirut - Tripoli - Cedars

From Beirut drive towards the north through the coastal road to Tripoli. Visits starts to the Taynal mosque then St. Gilles castle. Walk through the old souk of Tripoli and visit a hammam, Soap caravanserai and other attractions. The tour continues to the forest of the Cedars of Lebanon (2000 m. altitude). Then to Qadisha Valley, the Holy Valley, where many monks long time ago built their monasteries in this valley and lived offering to God their life and prayers.

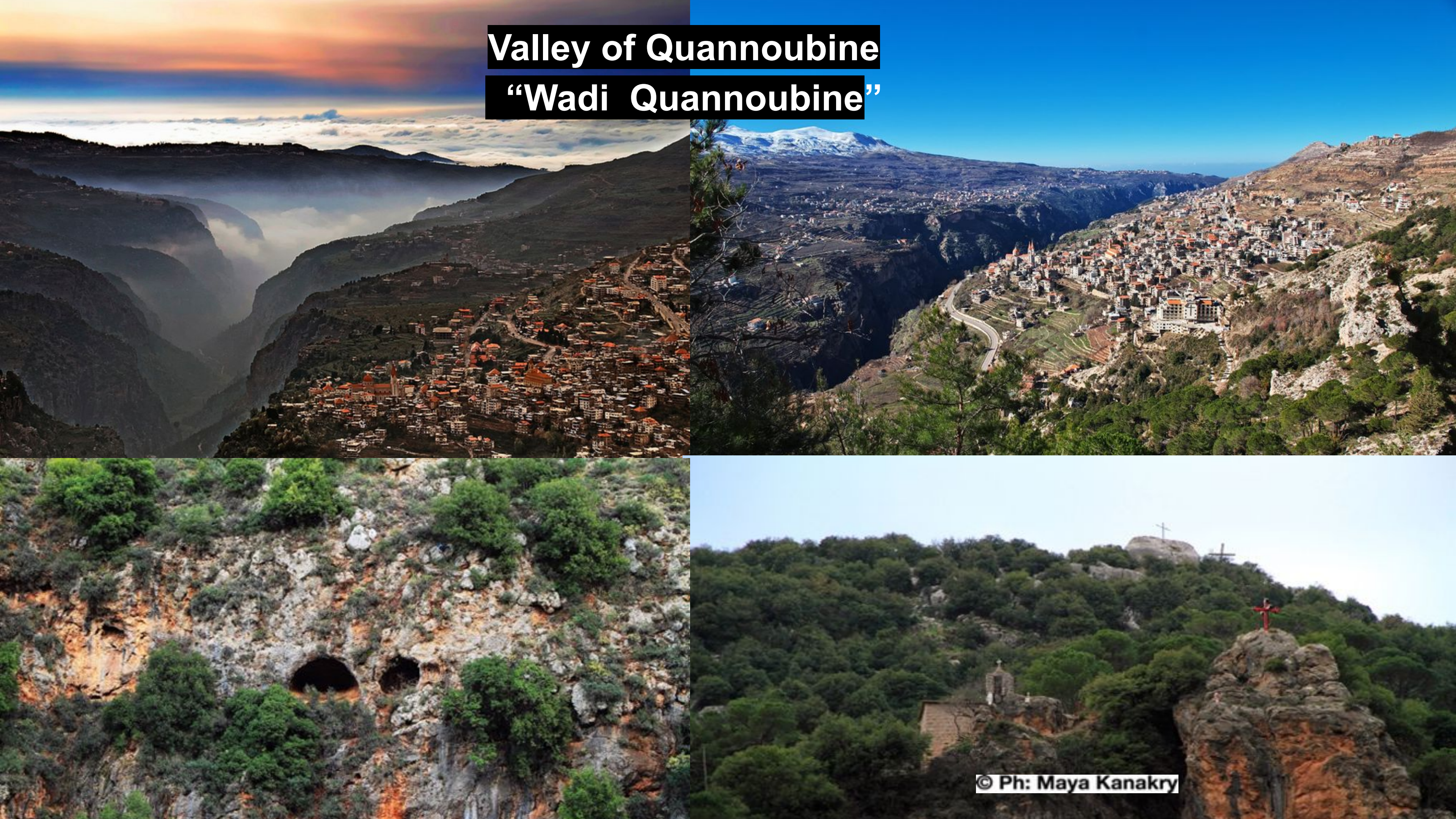
Organized Tours

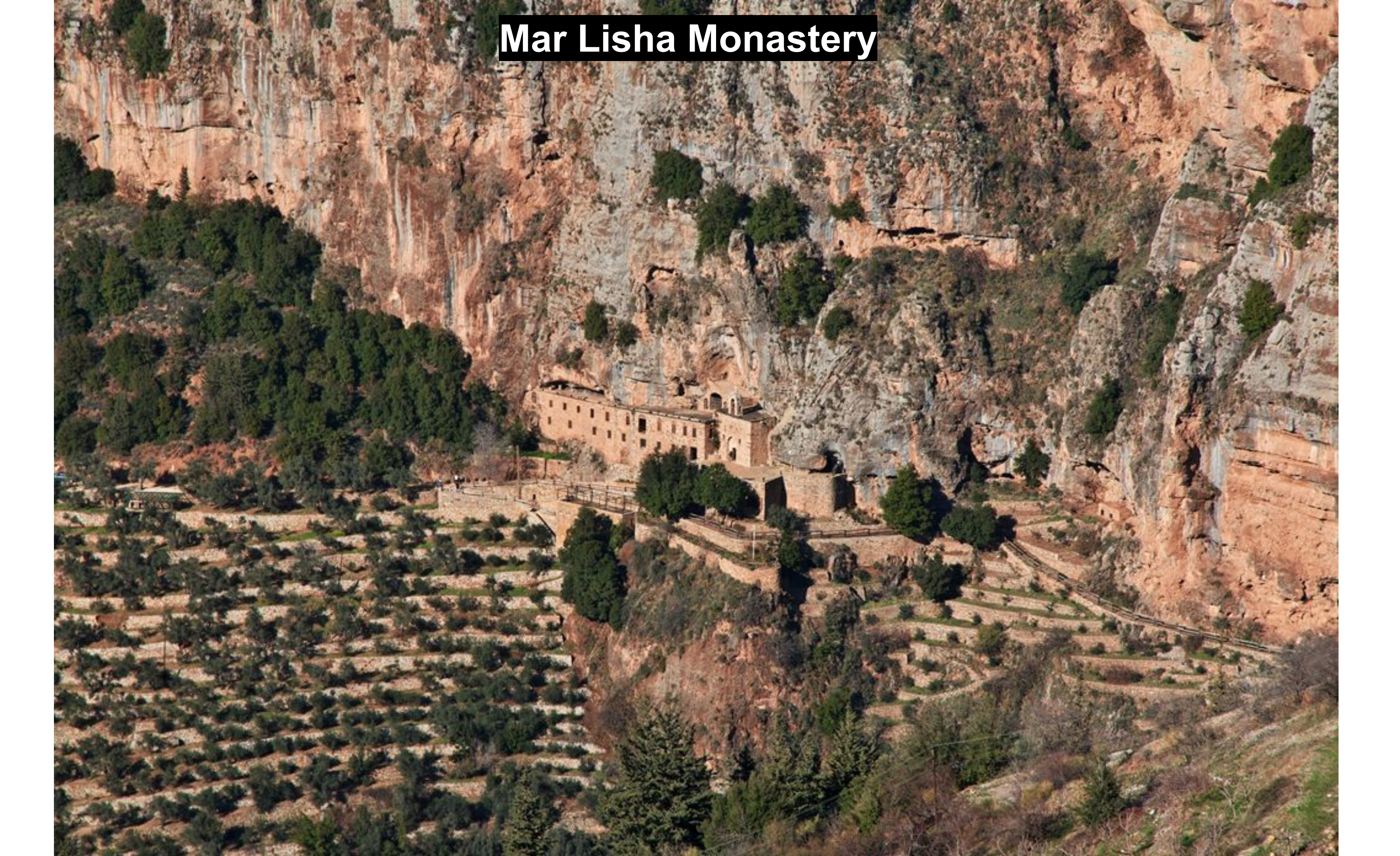


Beirut-Byblos-Tripoli

From Beirut drive towards the north through the coastal road to Tripoli. Visits starts to the Taynal mosque then St. Gilles castle. Visit the biggest Crusaders castle built in Lebanon. Walk through the old souk of Tripoli and visit a hammam (Turkish bath), Khan El Saboun (soap caravanserai) and other attractions. Visit Al Mina (port), then Byblos, going back at least 7,000 years, Visiting St. John Mark Cathedral, the Crusader's castle, the old souk and the old harbor.


Cedars of Lebanon
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

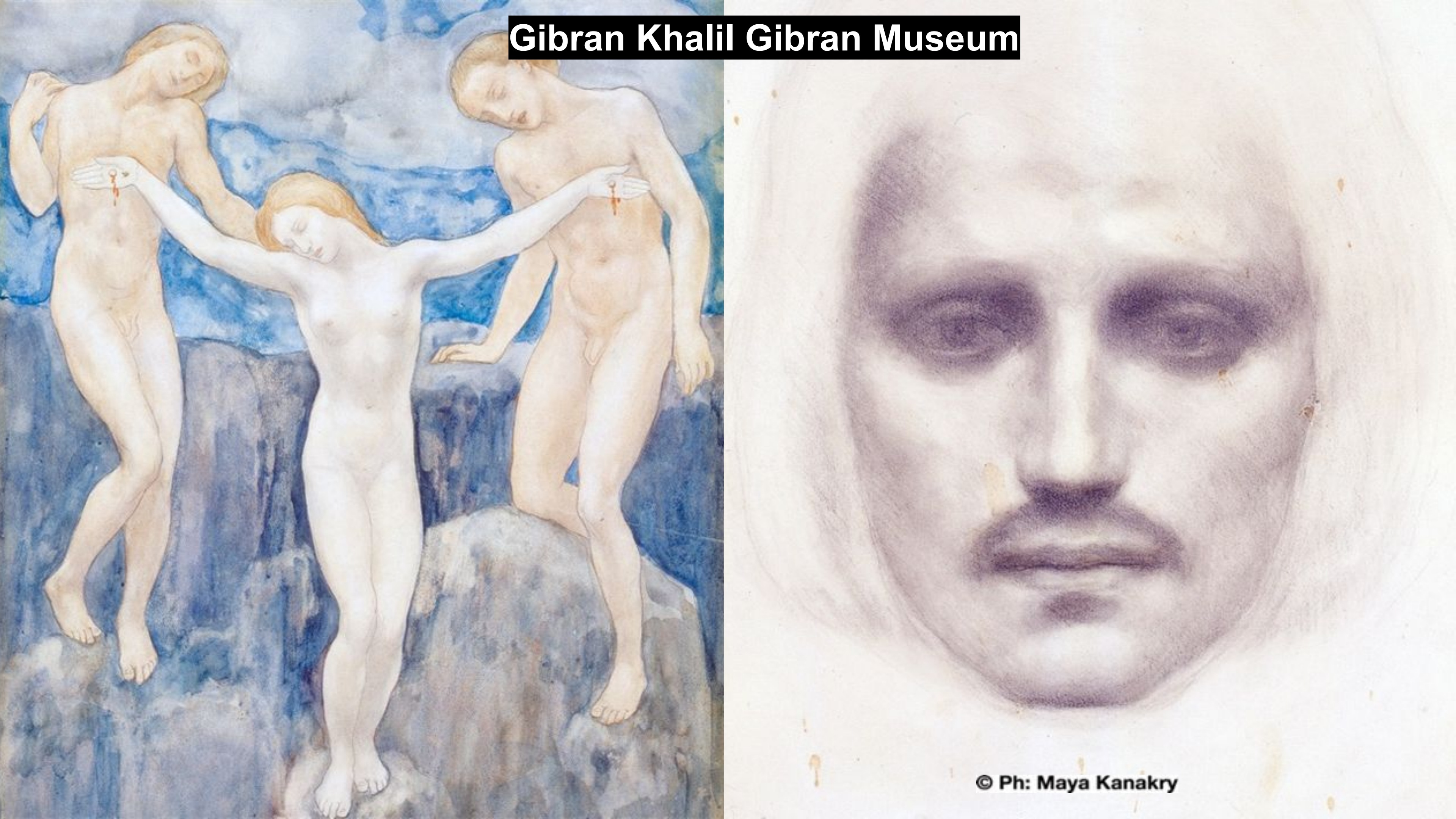

Valley of Quannoubine
"Wadi Quannoubine"
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Mar Lisha Monastery

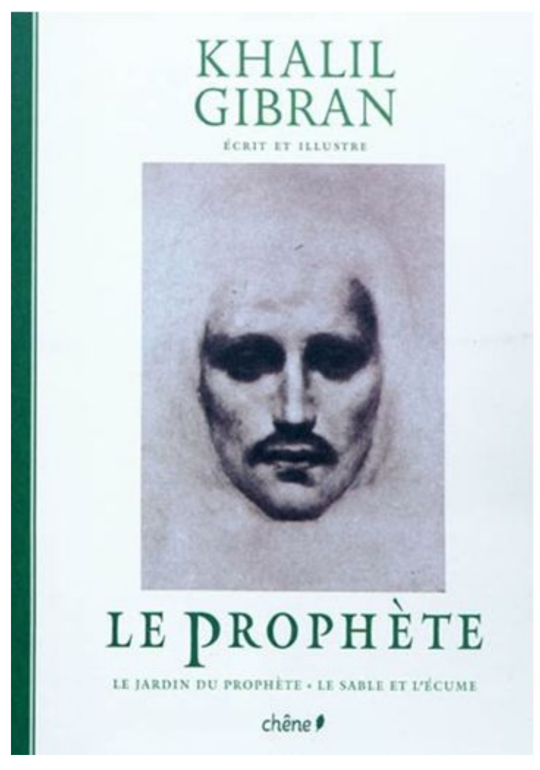

Qozhaya Monastery
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

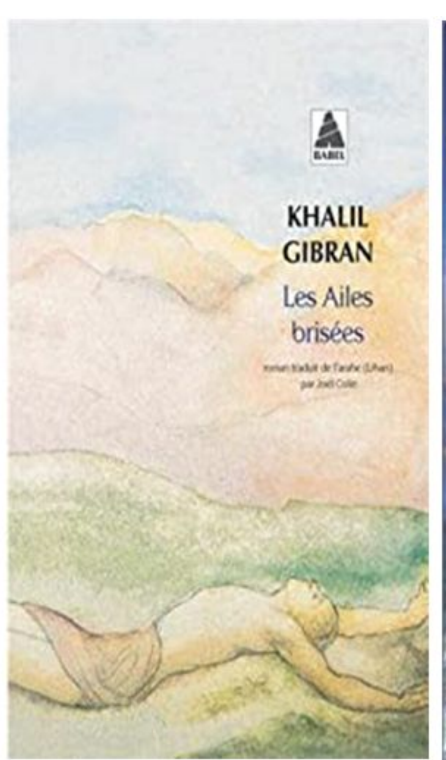
Gibran Khalil Gibran Museum

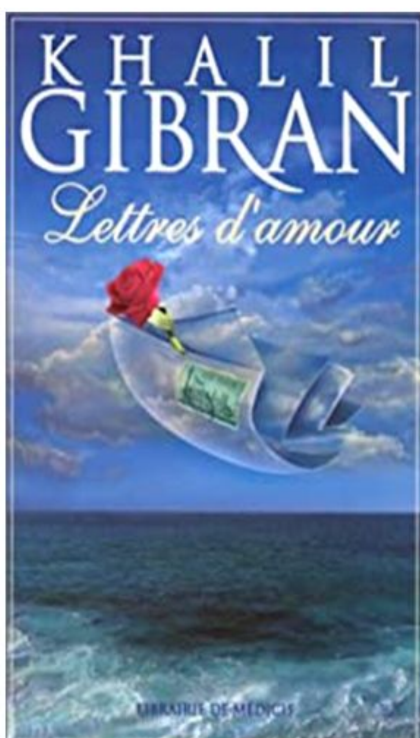


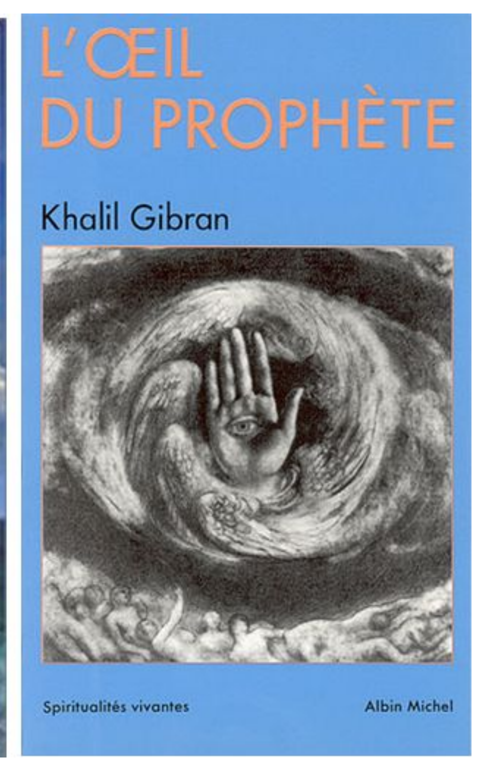

Gibran Khalil Gibran Museum
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

Gibran Khalil Gibran Museum



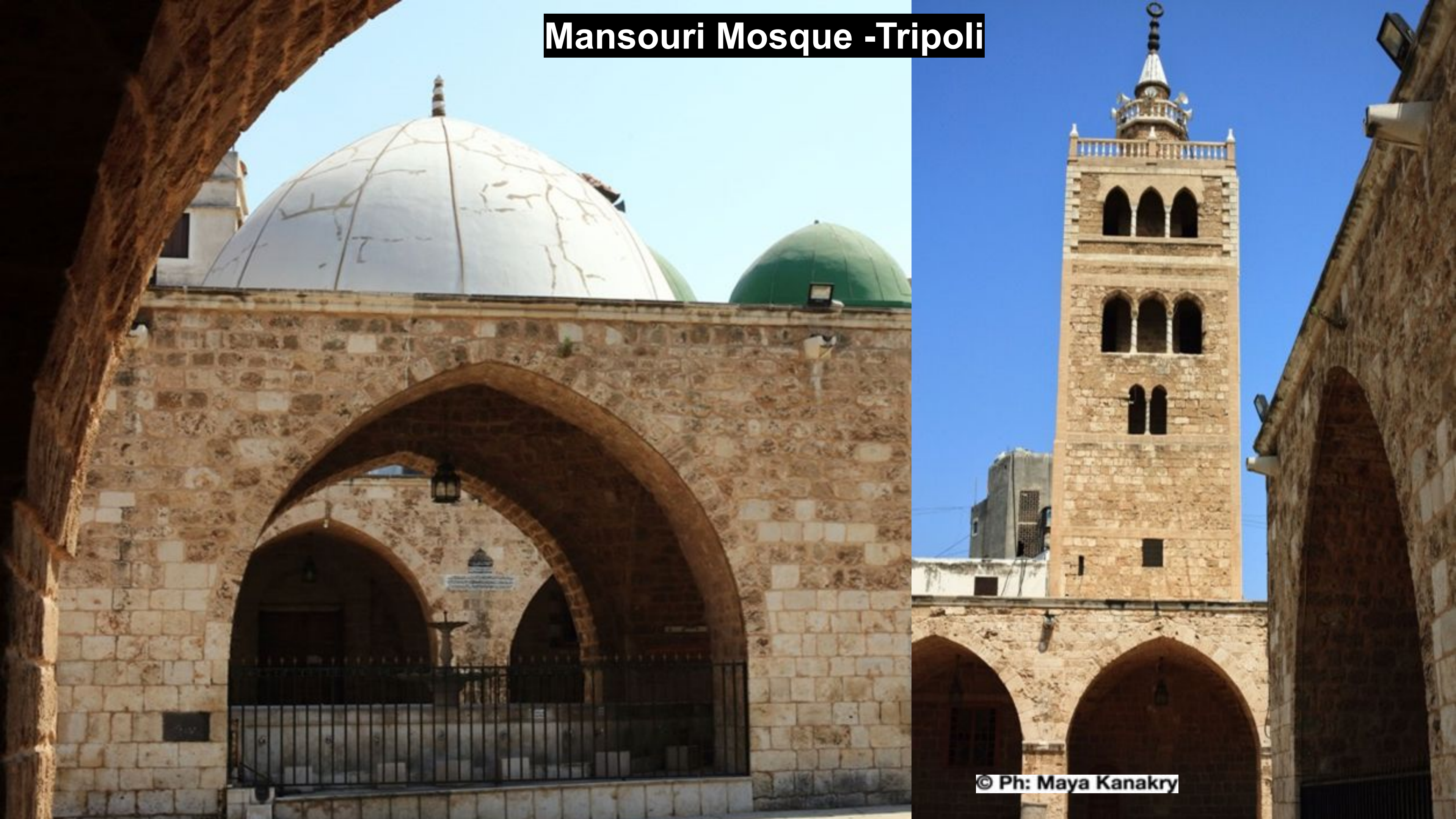







St. Gilles Castle -Tripoli

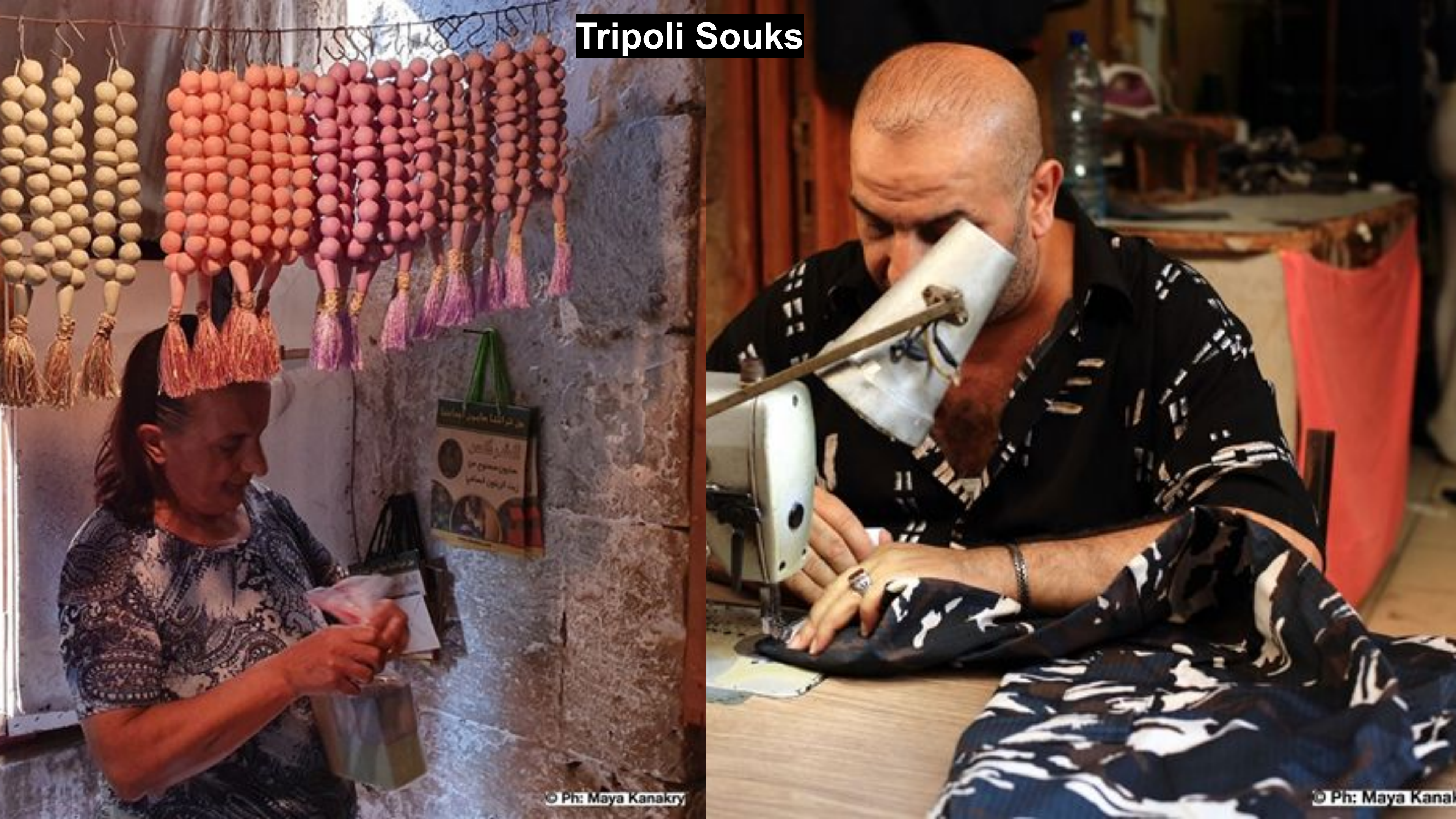
Mansouri Mosque -Tripoli




Hammam Al Nouri Bath -Tripoli
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Hammam Ezzedine


Tripoli Souks
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Tripoli Souks
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Tripoli Souks




Crafts
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

Crafts



Organized Tours



Beirut - Jeita - Harissa - Byblos

From Beirut, to Byblos to visit St. John Mark cathedral, the Crusader's castle with Phoenician, Roman and Byzantine ruins, the old Souk and then to Harissa to visit the famous Shrine of the Holy Virgin Mary "Our Lady of Lebanon" to enjoy a wonderful view over the Bay of Jounieh. Proceed to Jeita to visit the spectacular grottos in Jeita, a cathedral of stalagmites and stalactites which took millions of years to develop.


Byblos: Fisherman's Port
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

Byblos: Fisherman’s Port

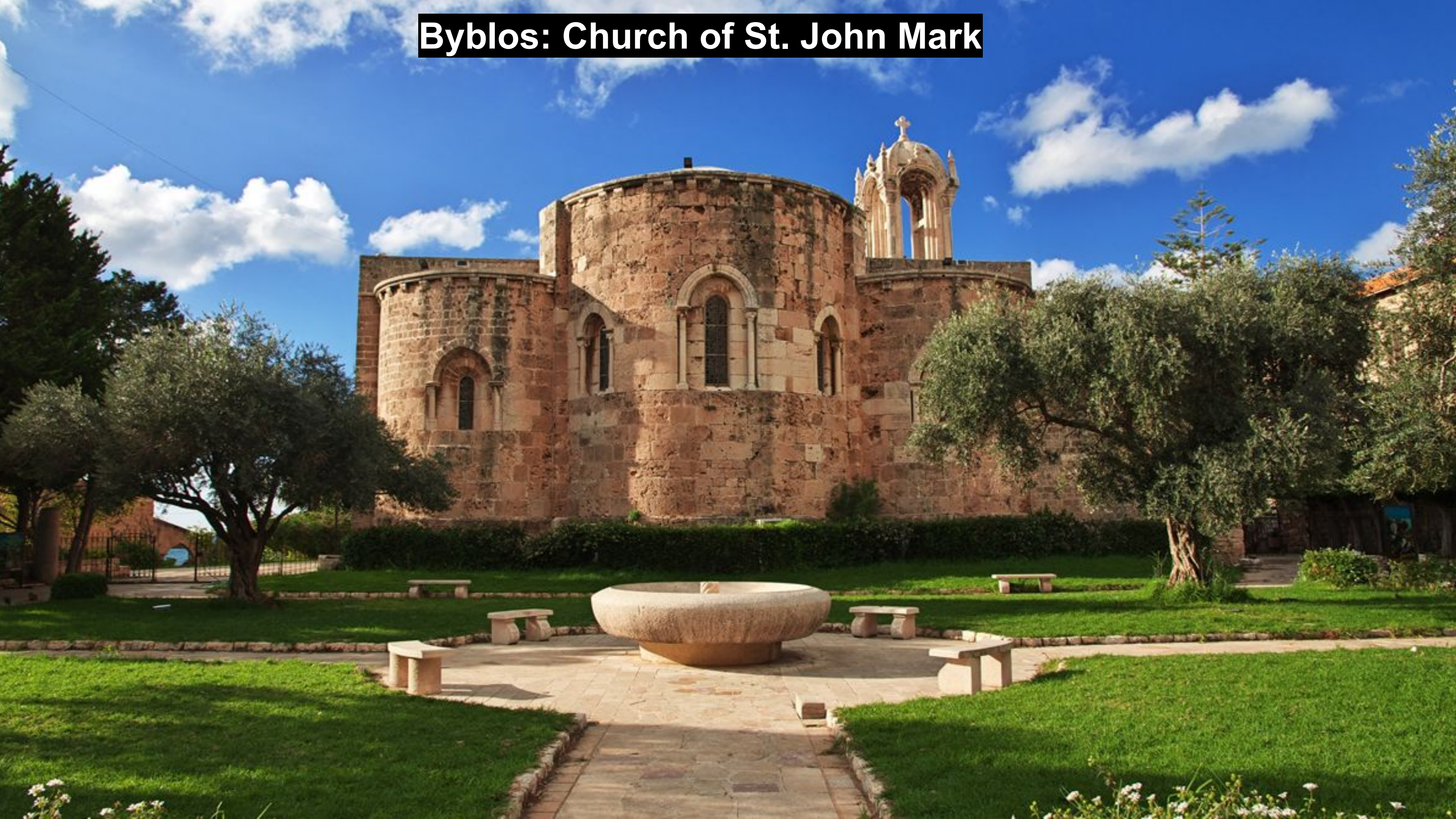


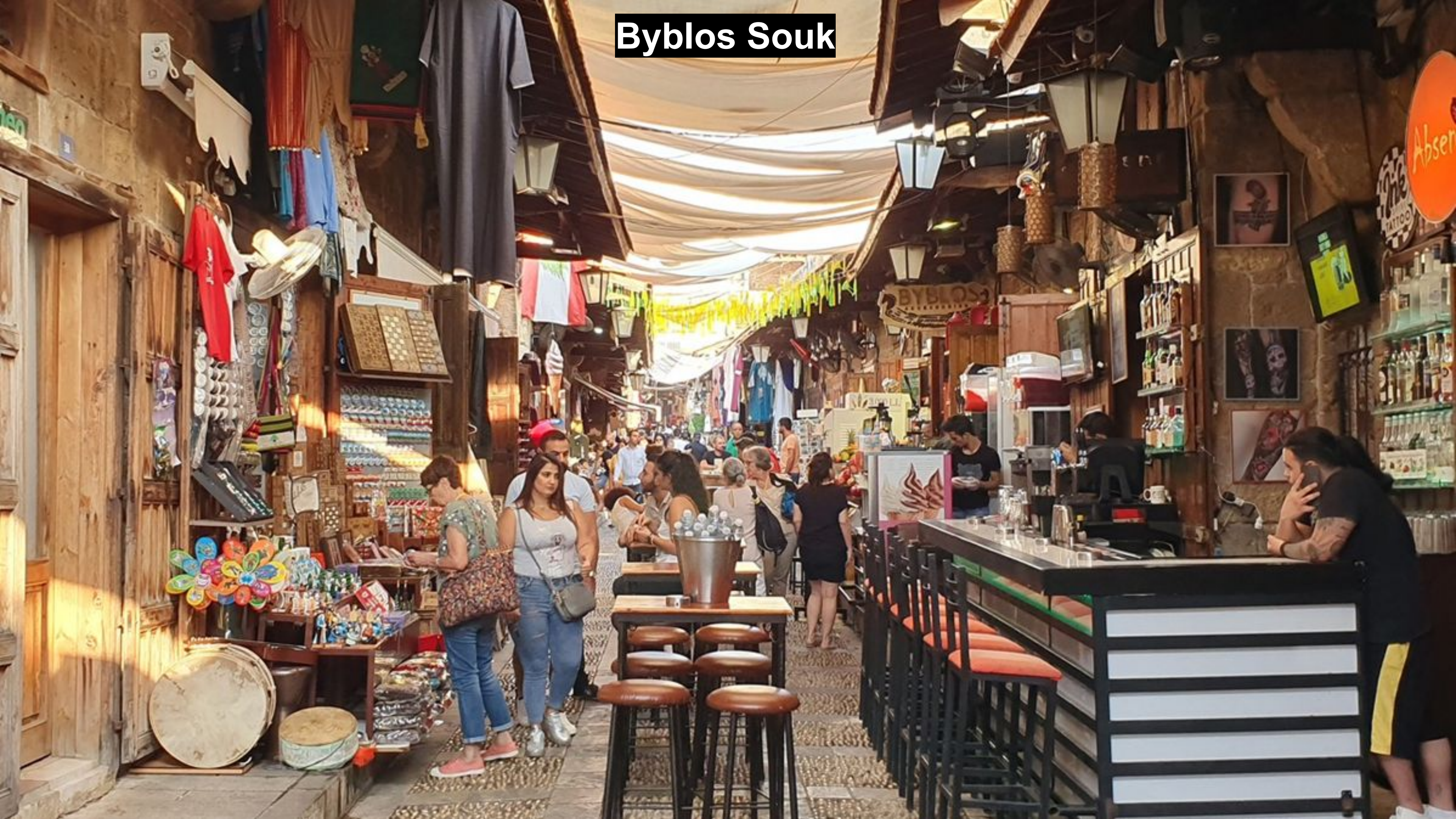

Byblos: Castle of Giblet


Byblos: Panoramic View


Byblos: Archaeological Site
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Byblos: Archaeological Site


Byblos: Church of St. John Mark


Byblos Souk
BYBLOS


Jeita Grotto

Jeita Grotto




Jeita Grotto


Harissa
© RayNassif


Our Lady of Lebanon - Harissa


Panoramic View from Harissa


Mount Sannine
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


View over the sea from the Mountain
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

The City of Beirut

The Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque




Downtown Beirut
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

Nejmeh (Star) Square




Martyrs Square


The Pigeon Rock


Raouche: Kaak Vendor
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Beirut National Museum


Beirut National Museum

Organized Tours



Beirut - Deir el Qamar - Beiteddine

From Beirut, drive south to the Shouf Mountain via the coastal road then up towards Deir el Qamar, a village with white houses and red tile roofs built on steep slopes of the mountain. This town was the residence of governors of Lebanon in the 16th to 19th century. The tours continue towards Beiteddine and visit the Palace which was built by Emir Bechir II (1788-1840) and serves today as the Summer Palace of the Lebanese Presidents since 1943.

Organized Tours



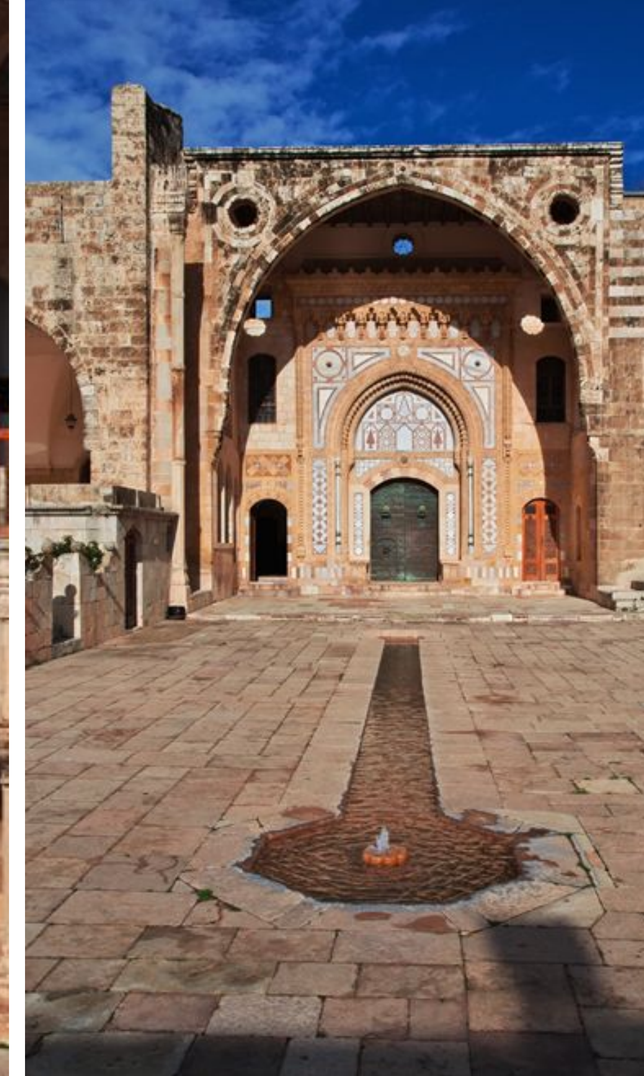
Beirut - Sidon - Tyre

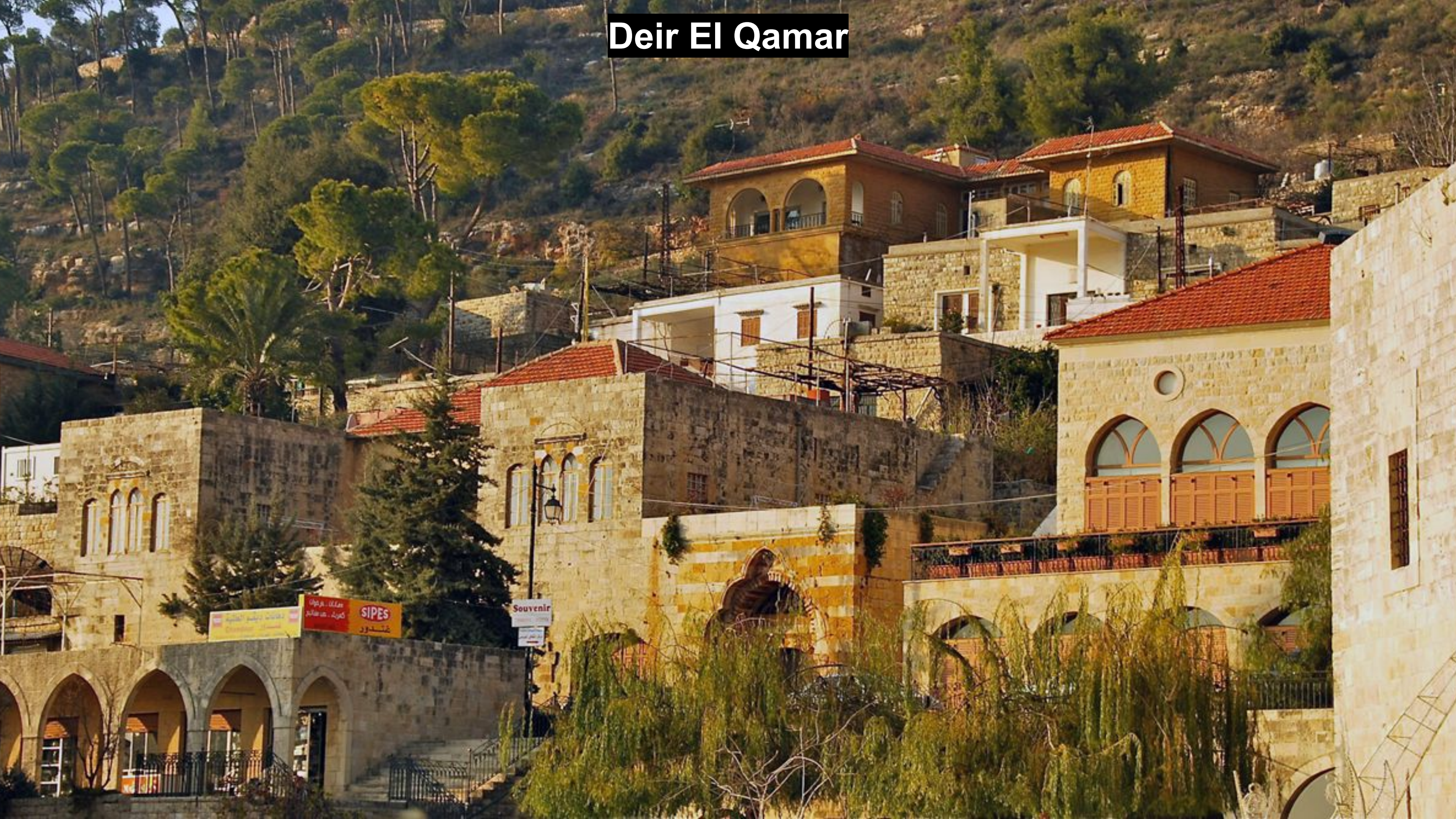
From Beirut, drive via the South coastal road to Tyre. Visit one of the largest Roman sites in the region, the "Imperial City" then visit the Roman hippodrome, the Roman - Byzantine Necropolis and a Triumphal Arch. Then back to Sidon to visit the Sea Castle and walk through the old Mamluk souk, the Soap Museum, the caravanserai "Khan El Franj". Then visit the Phoenician temple dedicated to the healing God "Echmoun" which was built by the King of Sidon Echmounazar II.


Beiteddine - Chouf

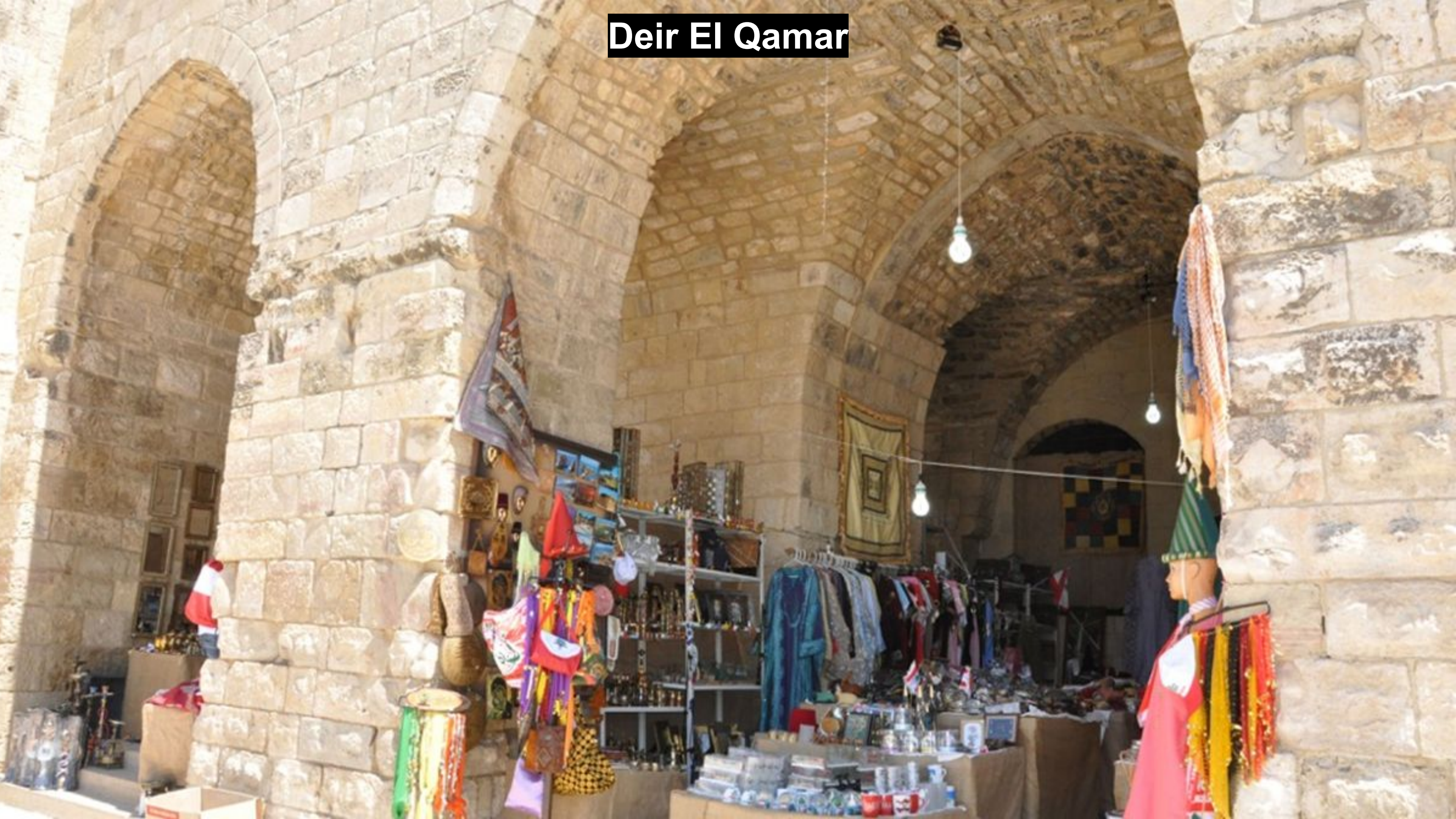

Beiteddine - Chouf
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

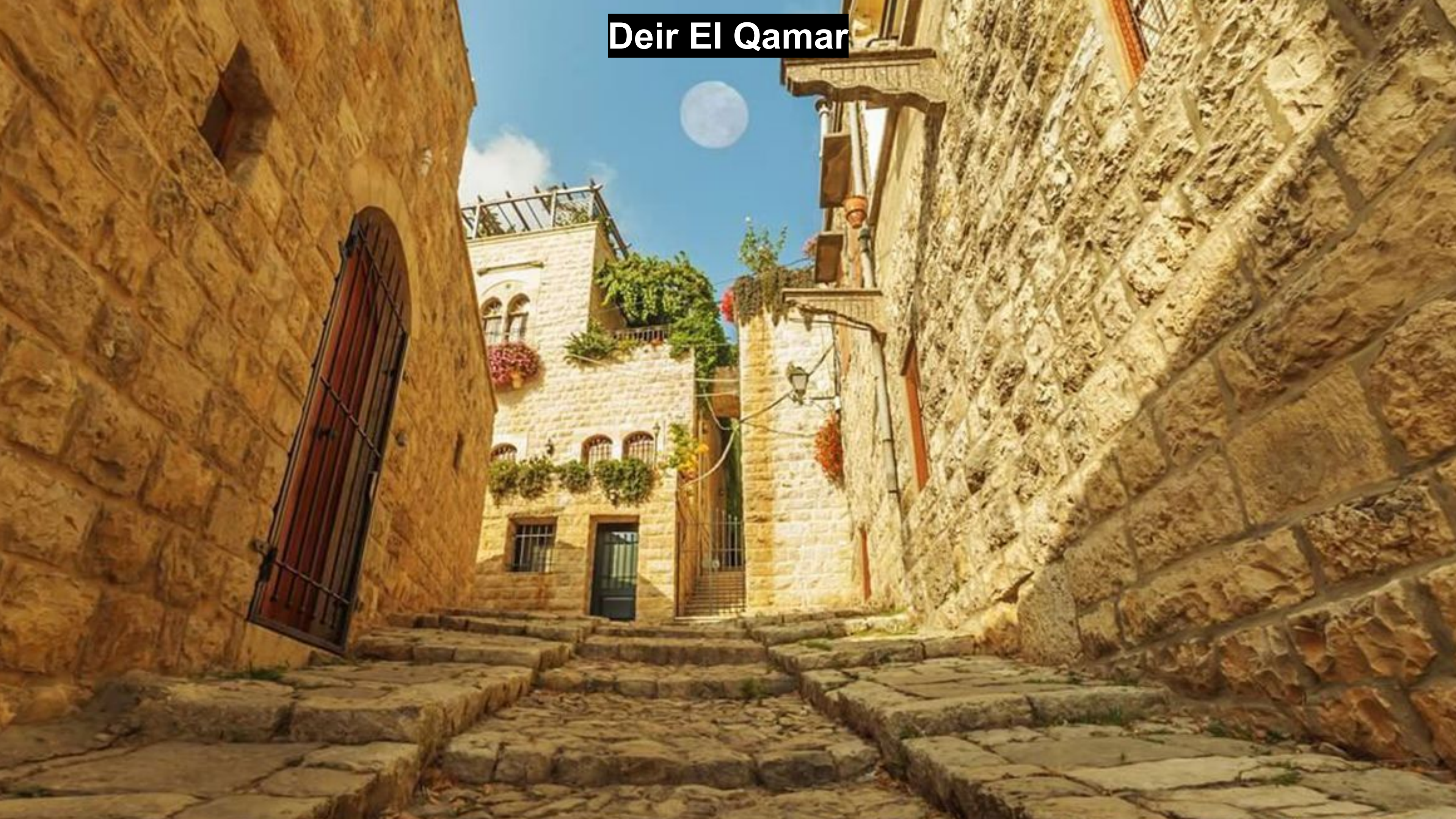
Beiteddine - Chouf




Deir El Qamar
SIPES
Souvenir


Deir El Qamar


Deir El Qamar


Deir El Qamar

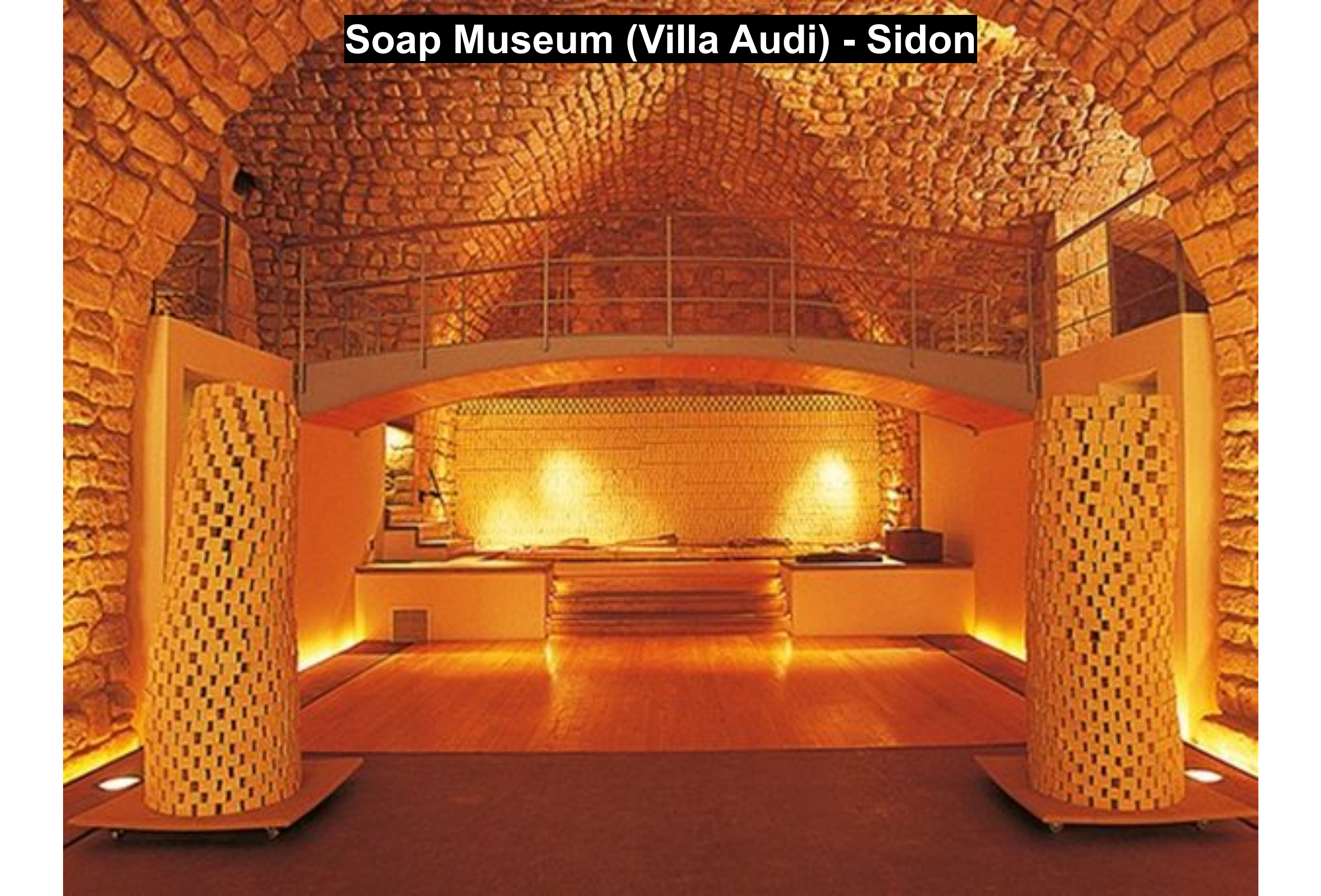
Castle of the Sea - Sidon




Castle of the Sea - Sidon


Khan El Franj (Caravanserai) - Sidon

Soap Museum (Villa Audi) - Sidon




Soap Museum (Villa Audi) - Sidon

Souks - Sidon




Archaeological Site of Tyre


Archaeological Site of Tyre


Archaeological Site of Tyre
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

Archaeological Site of Tyre



Organized Tours



Beirut - Baalbek - Anjar - Zahle

From Beirut, we climb Eastward with a magnificent view of the fertile Bekaa valley to the North-East until we reach the city of Baalbeck. To visit the Roman temples of Bacchus & Jupiter. Drive South-East towards Anjar to explore the ruins of the only Umayyad town discovered in Lebanon. Drive back to Zahle for visiting Ksara Winery and its underground caves dating back to the Roman period to taste and discover one of the best undiscovered wines.

Organized Tours



Beirut - Zahle- Baalbek

From Beirut, climb Eastward passing Dahr El Baidar and Chtaura till Baalbeck. Visit the Roman temples of Bacchus & Jupiter. See, also, one of the biggest stones. Drive back to Zahle for visiting Ksara Winery and its underground caves dating back to the Roman period discover one of the best undiscovered wines. Drive back to Beirut for visiting the city center. Walk in the heart of the renovated ancient city.


Bekaa
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Archaeological Site of Anjar


Archaeological Site of Anjar


The Temple of Bacchus - Baalbek


Archaeological Site of Baalbek

Archaeological Site of Baalbek



The Stone of Pregnant Woman - Baalbek




Traditional Dance “Dabke”
© Ph: Maya Kanakry

Traditional Wedding “Zaffe”



Traditional Wedding "Zaffe"





Wine Tasting





Traditional Breakfast “Manakeesh”



Traditional Bread




Traditional Lebanese Mezze


Traditional Lebanese Mezze


Traditional Lebanese Mezze
© Ph: Maya Kanakry


Traditional Lebanese Mezze

Traditional Lebanese Sweets




Traditional Lebanese Sweets
© Ph: Maya Kanakry
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Activities

Amazing Adventure Experience

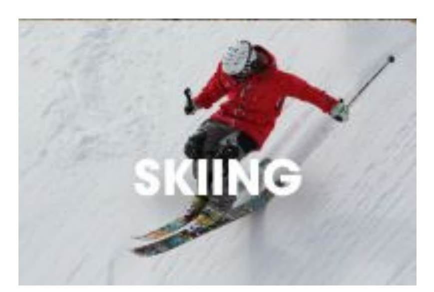
Join discovery to fun road & off-road, mountain climbing, walking, hiking, biking, rappelling, paragliding, river rafting, jet skiing, water skiing, scuba diving, sea sailing, snow skiing, snowboarding, ski jumping, snowmobiling, etc.

All in Lebanon










Activities
BIKING
ATV
RAFTING
HIKING

Customized Entertainment

Amazing Entertainment Experience

Not limited to food & beverage, hospitality, surfing amusement, enjoyment, fun, curiosities & discovery together with music, dance, coffee reading, palmistry prediction,magicians & more just enabling you live time out of the time.

All in Lebanon









Touristic Sites of Lebanon

Beirut

Beirut was built on a rocky promontory. In ancient times, it was overshadowed by more powerful neighbors, but when the city-states of Sidon and Tyre began to decline in the first millennium BC, Berytus, as it was called then, acquired more influence, but it was not until Roman times that it became an important port and cultural center.

After Roman power declined, Greek influence dominated in the Byzantine period, from the 4th century AD. Later, the Crusaders held the city for about 200 years. Only at the end of the 19th century, after 400 years of Ottoman rule, Beirut began to develop and modernize.

Modern Beirut, which has more than 1 million citizens, remains the cultural and commercial center of the country. Since the early 1990s, the center of the city of Beirut is being rebuilt in a modern city that will also retain its familiar oriental flavor.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Beirut National Museum

One of the most interesting exhibits is the sarcophagus of Ahiram, the Phoenician king of Biblos. The inscription dates back to the twelfth century BC and is the oldest Phoenician inscription discovered so far. On the first floor are the real Egyptian, Phoenician and Roman jewelry, along with ceramics. The museum covers six thousand years of civilization and heritage.

Jeita Grotto

About 20 km north of Beirut is one of the most beautiful caves in the world, with abundant elements of nature. You arrive at the mouth of the cave by cable car. It is like entering a large cathedral, with the view of a crystallized castle made by drops of water that flow slowly over millions of years.

Stalactites descend from the ceiling and huge columns of stalagmites push up. Everything is lit with sensitivity, but unfortunately photography is not allowed. The lower chamber is also beautiful to visit in a small boat, if the water level allows it.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Harissa

Harissa, overlooking the magnificent Jounieh Bay, is the place of worship for many Christians; with an important and famous statue of "Our Lady of Lebanon" dedicated to Mary, Madonna of Lebanon. The statue is in a masonry cone around which winds a spiral staircase that leads to the top. The bronze statue was made in France and taken to Lebanon at the beginning of the 20th century. Inside the masonry cone is a small chapel built in 1908. Harissa is located at an altitude of 600 m, about 25 km north of Beirut.

Other places of worship are the convent of St. Paul, a Greek Catholic Melkite and the Harissa Basilica, located behind the statue that was built during the 1970s. Designed in the style of a cedar tree and a Phoenician ship. The basilica is vast and huge, with capacity for about 2,500 worshippers.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Byblos

Byblos is located just 36 kilometers north of Beirut and is one of the oldest cities in the world, with an age of at least 7,000 years. The rise and fall of almost two dozen successive levels of human culture make Byblos one of the richest archaeological monuments in the Middle East.

Millennia ago, Byblos was the commercial and religious capital of the Phoenician coast. Byblos also gave his name to the Bible and it was there that the first linear alphabet was invented, the precursor to the alphabet we use today. The Crusaders-Medieval port has been restored and close excavations of the city's past span from the Stone Age to the Crusader era. The old part of the city, with its cafes and restaurants, adds to the attraction of this ancient city and makes Byblos a popular destination.

Before the excavation of Byblos, the ruins of successive cities formed a mound about 12 meters high, covered with houses and gardens. Excavations revealed a great deal of history, including the remains of an ancient city dating from the third millennium BC, the foundations of a temple erected in 2,700 BC, a Temple of the Obelisks, enclosures and houses of pre-urban times, etc.

The site also contains a Roman theater; Nine underground tombs of the kings of Byblos, a Roman colonnade and a crusader castle.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Deir El Qamar

Located in the Shouf Mountains, 40 kilometers south of Beirut, this town with its white houses and red-tiled roofs is built on the steep slopes of the mountain. This was the residence of the governors of Lebanon in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. Many historic buildings have been restored to their former glory.

Beiteddine

In Arabic, Beiteddine means "House of Faith." 43 kilometers from Beirut is this magnificent palace built in the early nineteenth century by Emir Bechir II, who reigned in Lebanon for more than 50 years. With its arcades, galleries and rooms decorated by Damascus artists, this building is a model of oriental architecture.

Today, the palace houses a museum of ancient weapons, costumes and jewels, as well as an archeological museum and a museum of Byzantine mosaics.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Baalbek

The Roman temples of Baalbek, in the Bekaa Valley, 85 kilometers from Beirut, make up the largest and best preserved body of Roman architecture. The Acropolis occupies the top of an artificial hill formed by different layers of room.

Its temples, dedicated to Jupiter, Bacchus and Venus, were built between the first and third century AD.

In the great temple known as the "Temple of Jupiter," six of the fifty-four giant columns that originally surrounded the sanctuary survive today. The temple has an impressive podium and a vast rectangular patio where sacrifices were carried out. The sanctuary is reached through an entrance (monumental entrance) and a hexagonal courtyard.

Umayyad borrowed from ancient monuments, and another mosque built at the time of the Mamluks, near the spring of Ras El-Ain.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Ksara Winery

Château Ksara is the oldest winery in Lebanon, founded in 1857 by French Jesuit priests. It is also a family name in Lebanon thanks to being the largest producer (about three million bottles per year) and a prominent presence in all the stores, restaurants and cafes of its wines.

The winery maintains underground tunnels, about two kilometers of original Roman caves under the winery and vineyards, where the temperature (13 ° C) throughout the year, is ideal for storing wine in special wooden barrels imported from France. Ksara cultivates 348 hectares of vineyards in the Bekaa Valley, without the use of chemical herbicides.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Anjar

In the Bekaa Valley, about 58 kilometers from Beirut, Anjar was built by the Umayyad caliph Al - Walled in the early 8th century AD. The city plan, reminiscent of Roman camps, has two main streets that intersect at right angles. Within the strong fortifications of the city are the remains of two palaces, the souk, two hammam and a mosque

Located on the old route between Bekaa and Damascus, Anjar was built in the old city called Gerrha, founded by the Arabs of Iitura, whose kings priests ruled the cults of Baalbeck, Niha and other places of interest. In Greco- Roman times it was called calcis. Today Gerrha's name is replaced by word, Anjar, which simply means "source of Gerrha" (Ain Gerrha). It is unique for being a historical example of a shopping center inside and is one of the few vestiges of the "Umayyad" era, the first hereditary dynasty of Islam.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Tyre

Also known as Sour (Rock) was built during the Phoenician era on a small rocky island near the coast. Tyre was the second largest city in Phoenicia. In the 10th century BC, the Phoenician king "Hiram" of Tyre built two ports and a temple in the city's mainland. This was the year, when the famous Phoenician glass and purple tint industries developed. The citizens of Tyre successfully defeated Nebuchadnezzar behind the city walls for 13 years. Alexander the Great also besieged the city for 7 months, finally overwhelming the city of the island by building a large road from the coast to the island.

After the Hellenistic period, the Romans built on the ancient ruins a great city with a great necropolis outside the Roman city and the largest racecourse ever built in the ancient world during the Roman period. In 1980, the impressive Roman and Phoenician remains of Tire led UNESCO to make the city one of its World Heritage sites.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Sidon

Sidon also called Saida is said to mean "fishing," and even today fishermen moor their boats in the small picturesque harbor. The city is only 40 kilometers south of Beirut and is known as the Capital of the South. It was the third great Phoenician city-state, which rivals Byblos and Tire as a naval power. In the time of Darío, towards the end of the 6th century a. C., was the capital of the fifth Persian Satrapia and a showcase of buildings and gardens. Over time, the city was destroyed by an earthquake in 551 AD.

In the early 13th century AD, the Crusaders captured the rebuilt city after 47 days of siege and, in turn, added to the city many fortresses on the sea side and on the main land. 70 years later, the city was recaptured by the famous Saladin. Today, in addition to its famous "Sea Castle", built by crusaders on small islands off the coast and connected to the mainland by a road, the city offers many more monuments of the past, such as a traditional "covered" souk (market) in the center of the ancient city dating from the fifteenth century, Mamluk period, plus a caravan "Khan" and the traditional soap factory.

Echmoun Temple

The Echmoun Temple, located in southern Lebanon, about 40 km from Beirut and 1 km from Sidon on the Awwali River, was dedicated to the healing god "Echmoun", who was identified with "Asklepios", the Greek God of art doctor.

Construction began at the end of the 7th century BC. C. by Echmounazar II (King of Sidon), and subsequent additions to the site were made in the following centuries. It also houses ruins dating from the Hellenistic (temple and sacred sanctuary), Roman (temples and roads) and Byzantine (churches and mosaics) periods.

It is from the belief in the healing power of Echmoun and the snake ringed in its caduceus that we obtain the sign of the medical profession that is now used throughout the world.

Excavations on this site began in 1963 but have not yet been completed. It is the only place in Lebanon where visitors can see an ancient temple, with half of its ruins still hidden under a huge hill.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Tripoli

Trípoli (in Arabic Trablos) is a city in Lebanon located north of Beirut. It is the capital of the Northern Governorate and the Tripoli district. The city is located 85 km north of Beirut, it is the port that is further east of Lebanon.

In ancient times it was the center of the Phoenician confederation. In the twelfth century the Crusaders established Tripoli County there.

Near the coast is a group of four small islands, the only ones in Lebanon. The largest, known as the island of palm trees or rabbits. In addition, there are remains of the Roman civilization and the Crusades

The Cedars

The most venerable representatives of the Cedars of Lebanon, which once covered the mountains of the country, are in the Bcharre region, in northern Lebanon. Mentioned 103 times in the Bible and other ancient texts. Some 2,000 trees, many between 1,000 and 2,000 years old, are located on 2,000-meter slopes in the shade of the 3,088- meter peak of "Cornet Es Sawda."

Qozhaya Monastery

Qozhaya is considered one of the oldest monasteries in the Qadisha Valley. Several hermitages are attached to it and in a certain period (probably the 12th century AD), it has been the seat of the Maronite Patriarch. In 1584, the first printing press of the Middle East was installed in this monastery.

In 1708, it was transmitted to the newly created Lebanese Maronite Order. It still belongs to this important Order. Qozhaya was at its peak in the first part of the 19th century with more than 300 monks belonging to it.

With its great properties in the valley, in Ain-Baqra and in Jedaydeh, Qozhaya is one of the richest monasteries of the Order. It contributes financially to the maintenance of the less fortunate monasteries of the Order.

Touristic Sites in Lebanon

Gibran Museum

The Gibran Museum, formerly the Monastery of Mar Sarkis, is a biographical museum in Bcharre, Lebanon, 120 kilometers from Beirut. It is dedicated to the Lebanese writer, philosopher and artist Gibran Khalil Gibran.

Founded in 1935, the Gibran Museum has 440 original paintings and drawings of Gibran and his grave. It also includes his furniture and belongings from his studio when he lived in New York City and his private manuscripts. In 1975, the Gibran National Committee restored and expanded the monastery to house more exhibits and again expanded it in 1995.

On August 15, 1995, the Museum reopened its doors to the public. The furniture, Gibran's notebooks, his personal library and the objects and paintings displayed were in his apartment in New York. All masterpieces are displayed in the 16 rooms on the three floors of the Museum that lead to the end of Gibran's


We are waiting for you
Emirates